

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1893.

NUMBER 44

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2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS
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RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1893.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Whenever a political disturbance occurs on this side of the Atlantic, or whenever a question arises involving diplomatic intervention, the "Monroe doctrine" never fails to become an important feature in the discussion. As a rule it is treated as though it were an article in the constitution of the United States, or a law duly promulgated for the regulation of affairs on this continent. It is asserted and believed that the "Monroe doctrine" requires the United States to protect every American state from European interference of every description, to become responsible, in fact, for the autonomy and independence of every state on the continent, so far as European powers are concerned.

That this is a mistake the following statement of facts will clearly prove. And that the South American states are unwilling to accept such a tutelage is easily proved by reference to the violent articles which frequently appear in the native press in this part of the world whenever a question arises among themselves or with the United States. Only last year a large number of influential newspapers on this coast violently denounced the United States for its demands upon Chili, and called for an alliance of the Latin-American states against the pretensions and aggressions of the Anglo-Saxon republic. Even here in Brazil comments were made which would show up strangely beside the lionized compliments now used to win the favor of the American government. As a fact, the Monroe doctrine has never been accepted by a single state on the continent outside of the United States, but has been repeatedly denounced by them as an unwarranted and gratuitous interference in their affairs.

In the United States, the Monroe doctrine has no force of law whatever. It originated in a declaration of President Monroe in his annual message to Congress on December 2nd, 1823, in which the following words were used:

"The political system of the allied powers is essentially different in this respect [popular revolutionary movements] from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective governments. And to the defense of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure, and nurtured by the wisdom of their most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted. We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

This extract, or the phrases which we have placed in italics, is all there is to the famous "Monroe doctrine." Congress failed to act on it during the ensuing session, and it has never since even received the sanction of a resolution of any character which could make it an established rule of action. It has always been a popular

doctrine, however, and has so well harmonized with the theories and principles of American public men, that it really has the force of a formally established principle. It does not bind the United States, however, to assist or defend any American state except in the contingency of some European power undertaking a war of conquest, or a war to force an undesirable government on the people. If the people of any American republic voted for a monarchical form of government, the United States would not interfere and would recognize the new government as soon as it should be installed. If a European power declared war by way of reprisal, or for the enforcement of any just claim, the United States would not interfere. So, too, in the wars between American states, or in the revolutions so frequently occurring, the government of that country does not consider itself under any obligation whatever to interfere. The simple, straightforward policy of the United States is to let each state select its own government and to administer it just as it pleases. Strict neutrality, or non-intervention, is the only logical procedure in such a policy, and that is the procedure which the United States government is following at the present moment.

There is one interesting point connected with the Monroe doctrine which is not generally known, and to which we desire to call the attention of our English contemporaries in Argentina and Chili, who never lose an opportunity to denounce it as presumptuous, impracticable and meddling. The enunciation of this doctrine was occasioned by the proceedings of the congress of Verona in 1822, where the allied powers authorized an interference in the affairs of Spain in the interests of a royalist insurrection, and resolved to assist the re-established dynasty to recover its revolted South American colonies. The British envoy not only refused to enter into such an intervention, but the British government communicated the resolution to the American government, and Mr. Canning himself advised that the United States should take decided ground against this threatened intervention. And not only was this declaration on the part of the United States suggested and supported by Mr. Canning, then foreign secretary, but it was warmly approved by his celebrated opponent, Mr. Brougham, then a leader of the opposition, in the following words: "The question with regard to South America is now, I believe, disposed of, or nearly so; for an event has recently happened than which none has ever dispersed greater joy, exultation, and gratitude over all the free men of Europe; that event, which is decisive on the subject, is the language held with respect to Spanish America in the message of the President of the United States."

From this it will be seen that the "Monroe doctrine" is really British as well as American in origin, and that it has had the cordial approval of statesmen in England, as well as in the United States. Under such circumstances, nothing is more certain than that both nations will heartily cooperate in the practical execution of the principle enunciated, should an occasion ever arise. At this moment, the principles of the Monroe doctrine are not in the slightest particular involved, consequently there is no reason whatever for the United States to intervene.

It is to be borne in mind that the declarations known as the Monroe doctrine have never received the sanction of an act or resolution of Congress, nor have they any of that authority which European governments attach to a royal ordinance. They are, in fact, only the declarations of an existing administration of what its own policy would be, and what it thinks should ever be the policy of the country, on a subject of paramount and permanent interest. — *Dana's Whiston*, § 67, note 36.

It has sometimes been assumed that the Monroe doctrine contained some declaration against any other than democratic-republican institutions on this continent, however arising or introduced. The message, however, was searched in vain for anything of the kind. We were the first to recognize the imperial authority of Dom Pedro, in Brazil, and of Iturbide in Mexico; and more than half the northern continent was under the scepters of Great Britain and Russia; and these dependencies would certainly be free to adopt what institutions they pleased, in case of success in their rebellion, or of peaceful separation from their parent states. — *Idem*.

The United States "will not consent to the subjugation of any of the independent states of the continent to European powers, nor to the exercise of a protectorate over them, nor to any other direct political influences to control their policy or institutions." — *Secretary Cass to Mr. Dodge*, Oct. 21, 1853.

The policy based on the Monroe doctrine "does not contemplate forcible intervention in any legitimate contest; but it protests against permitting such a contest to result in the increase of European power or influence; and it ever implies this government, as in the late contest between the South American republics and Spain, to interpose its good offices to secure an honorable peace." — *Secretary Fish's Report*, July 14, 1879.

While we do not deny the right of any other power to carry on hostile operations against Mexico, for the redress of its grievances, we firmly object to its holding possession of any part of that country, or endeavoring by force to control its political destiny. — *Secretary Cass to Mr. M. Lane*, Sept. 20, 1880.

The United States hold, in regard to Mexico, the same principles that they hold in regard to all other nations. They have neither a right nor a disposition to intervene by force in the internal affairs of Mexico, whether to establish and maintain a republic or even a domestic government there, or to overthrow an imperial or a foreign one, if Mexico chooses to establish or accept it. The United States have neither the right nor the disposition to interfere by force on either side in the lamentable war which is going on between France and Mexico. On the contrary, they practice in regard to Mexico, in every phase of that war, the non-intervention which they require all foreign powers to observe in regard to the United States. — *Secretary Seward to Mr. Dayton*, Sept. 26, 1863.

When the United States government became convinced that the object of France was to establish a monarchy in Mexico against the will of the people of that country, the principles of the Monroe doctrine at once came into force, and the following instruction was sent by Secretary Seward to Mr. Bigelow, the American minister in Paris, December 16, 1865:

"It has been the President's purpose that France should be respectfully informed upon two points, namely: first, that the United States earnestly desire to continue and to cultivate sincere friendship with France; secondly, that this policy would be brought into immediate jeopardy unless France could deem it consistent with her interest and honor to desist from the prosecution of a meditated intervention in Mexico to overthrow the domestic republican government existing there, and to establish upon its ruins the foreign monarchy which has been attempted to be inaugurated in the capital of that country."

THE NAVAL REVOLT.

Our last report closed on the 31st ult. The fighting in Niteroi continued throughout the day, principally between the new insurgent battery on Moengue island and the shore batteries. There was also some sharp firing with small arms in the vicinity of Sant'Anna and Neves, toward which points some cannon shots were fired. It is impossible to learn the real situation in that part of Niteroi, the partisans of the government insisting that Sant'Anna is still in their possession, while others claim that the insurgents have secured a permanent footing on shore at Barreto, between the railway station and Niteroi. As the insurgents have since desisted from the attempt to push operations on land in that vicinity, it is apparent that they found the government positions too strong for them. From all we can learn the government now has about three thousand men in Niteroi under the command of General Roberto Ferreira, well supplied with ammunition and guns. Against such a force, the insurgents can not expect to do much with the small force at their disposal.

Between the forts there was a brief exchange of shots before midday. Soon after 6 p. m., S. João and Lage recommenced a bombardment of Villegaignon, in which Santa Cruz took no part. Villegaignon was also silent. There was great activity among the launches of the insurgents during the day, and a large party landed at the Armação and removed a quantity of munitions. According to the *Rio*, four insurgents were seen to enter a house at the Armação, which soon after was seen to be in flames. The reason for burning these buildings is not known. Between 2 and 3 in the morning there was a sharp contest along the Praia do Flamengo and Gloria shore line between a torpedo-boat and two launches, on one side, and the shore guards on the other.

The artillery practice between the insurgents and Niteroi continued on the 1st inst., but without visible results to the observers on this side of the bay. In the morning the *Guinabara* was towed to a point further up the bay within range of Sant'Anna, but her guns were still used against the batteries at the Ponta do Areia. In the afternoon, the *Rio* reporter stationed in the astronomical observatory on Castle hill, says that he saw a small party of soldiers come along the road from Niteroi, enter one of the storehouses, and then leave the place soon after. A few minutes later a fire broke out in the building belonging to the torpedo division, whose

destruction the *Rio* considers "unhappily necessary." The insurgents had strangely left the place entirely unoccupied and unguarded. Twice during the day the government forts fired upon Villegaignon, the latter responding only at intervals. The bombardment for a time was very hot, the insurgents being unable to stand by their guns. During the day the insurgents seized a lighter loaded with general merchandise from the German steamer *Santos*, towed by a launch carrying the German flag. A demand was at once made for the restitution of the lighter by the German naval commander, which was at once complied with, the insurgents explaining that they had seized it because of a suspicion that it contained war material.

All souls day was permitted to pass in peace. The squadron remained at anchor, the guns in Niteroi were silent, and the patriotic civilians who garrison S. João restrained themselves on this day of the year most sacred to all Brazilians. The cemeteries were naturally not so crowded with visitors as usual, but still the attendance was large and the last resting places of the unnumbered dead were covered with the wreaths and flowers of those who have been left behind. Sweet should be the sleep of those who feel not the pangs of this restless, turbulent life. They know not the ignoble ambitions which dominate us, nor the selfish motives which control us. If they know aught of the strife which is raging among us, they must feel that the tears of grief we shed over their graves, ought rather to be tears of rejoicing that they have passed beyond the reach of all such discord. The pity and regret which one soul can feel for another, are for those who have been left behind.

The early part of the day on the 3rd was marked by no incident of importance. The steam launches were busy, as usual, and the work of fortifying Moengue island went on undisturbed. About 3:40 p. m. an event occurred which will not soon be forgotten. An explosion suddenly occurred which shook the buildings in every part of the city, broke innumerable windows and skylights, and filled the streets with alarm. From our office window we saw a dense column of smoke and vapor rising at some point up the bay, which slowly spread out like an umbrella. Then a second, and much lighter explosion followed, from which another column of smoke arose. For a time no one could tell what had happened, whether some ship had blown up, or whether another magazine had been destroyed. Our map gave us the Mitoso powder deposit, on Governor's island, as the probable scene of the disaster, and this was subsequently confirmed by eye-witnesses, but whether it resulted from accident, or through an emissary of the government, no one could say. The Mitoso magazines were located on a point of Governor's island about four miles from the Gumbá water front, and five miles from the Ouvidor, and contained from 100 to 200 tons of powder, principally for artillery. The quantity stored there was much greater than anyone knew. An insurgent launch and lighter were at the pier at the moment receiving powder, and a Frigorifica steamer was anchored a short distance away.

According to the *Rio* of the following morning, Vice-President Floriano Peixoto was a witness of the terrible spectacle, having arrived at the Gumbá railway station at 4 p. m., where he remained until after the event had transpired. The view of the explosion from that point was wholly unobstructed. The *Times* correspondent saw the spectacle from the *Sirius*. As to the cause of the catastrophe, there is no certain information as yet. The *Rio* of Saturday morning says that "it represents a necessary recourse," that several attempts by military students had previously failed, and expresses a devout hope that "the author of this heroic act has not sacrificed his life to his excessive love for the cause of the republic." Other journals and various persons claiming to be well informed, spoke of the explosion as an authorized act, destined to cripple the insurgents. Later in the day and since then the explosion has been described as accidental, and the discussion of the occurrence has quickly died out.

That the loss of life must have been considerable, no one will contest. There were some insurgent officers and men there at work removing ammunition. There were also some poor people living at or near the place, and we deeply regret to say, a party

of officers and men from the British squadron happened to be in the vicinity at the time. This party consisted of Lieut. Beauchamp-Mowbray, of the *Sphinx*, Lieut. C. G. R. Tupper, of the *Arcturion*, and seven others. Of the two unfortunate officers no trace whatever can be found. Boatswain Robert Harris was instantly killed, and John Lamb, able seaman, was so injured that he died soon after. The two men were buried at the British cemetery, Gamboa, on the following day. On Sunday last one daily paper, the *Jornal do Commercio*, mentioned this terrible accident, the government organs maintaining an inexplicable silence in regard to it. No excuse is now possible for so grave a breach of human comradeship, the failure to note a serious accident, and to express sympathy to the deplorable loss incurred.

About 5:30 p.m. the battery on Mocanguê opened fire on Nietheroy, and S. João on Villegaignon. Lagé soon after joined in the bombardment, while Santa Cruz again remained silent. The fight ended about 7, the two national forts firing 120 odd shots, while Villegaignon was able to respond with with less one-fourth that number.

The 4th was an unprofitable day on all sides. There was a spiritless fight between Mocanguê and Nietheroy and between the forts. The squadron remained at anchor, and even the launches were not as active as usual. The national forts, however, continued pounding away at Villegaignon, battering down the brick walls of its battlements. In the afternoon, while the bombardment was in progress, an enthusiastic soldier in front of the Misericórdia hospital, fired his rifle at Villegaignon. It was a trivial incident, of course, but it has led to serious trouble.

With the exception of a slight skirmish at the Largo do Faço in the morning, Sunday passed without incident until 5 p.m. Firing was then begun in Nietheroy and between the forts. The gunners of Villegaignon made very poor work to-day and by 6 o'clock were nearly all driven from their guns by the storm of projectiles poured in upon them. For a time only one small gun was able to respond. And then something occurred which we could not understand at the time. A violent fusillade broke out in the outside barracks, and as dusk came on we were able to see the flash of rifles. We also heard rifle-firing from the arsenal and praia Santa Luzia, and from the direction of the Gloria, but from our point of observation we could not determine the cause. We left the place believing that a mutiny had occurred in the fort, and it was only on the following morning that we learned that the garrison had retaliated by firing at the troops on shore. One man was killed and several wounded.

Yesterday and to-day the conflicts between the shore guards and Villegaignon have assumed a character that must be considered serious. Early yesterday fire was opened from the arsenal, Castle hill and the Santa Luzia shore with machine guns and rifles, to which Villegaignon promptly replied. At mid-day the fighting was so hot that all traffic in that vicinity was suspended. About 2 p.m. the *Aquidaban* opened fire with machine guns on the shore guards between the market and the arsenal of war and for a time the rifle balls were whizzing over that part of the city in every direction. A number of civilians were wounded. Toward evening the firing was renewed and the national forts again bombarded Villegaignon. Soon after 6 o'clock the fusillade along the Santa Luzia shore to the Gloria was incessant, two insurgent launches and the *Aquidaban* taking part.

To-day the firing has occurred at intervals during the whole day, and the indications are that machine guns and revolver-cannon will soon be exchanged for heavy guns if something is not done to stop it. The banks and many business houses closed up soon after midday, and as we write the streets are almost deserted.

A PROPOSED MANIFESTATION.

On Sunday, the 29th ult., the following placard was posted throughout the city, announcing a proposed manifestation in honor of the United States because of the action taken with regard to Admiral Stanton:

Fellow citizens:

A group of Brazilian patriots has met and resolved to promote a grand manifestation of sympathy and appreciation to the great American Confederation for the noble and correct attitude assumed by its government in face of the shameful revolt which is tearing us asunder.

Let us gather about them!
Long live the American Confederation!
Long live the Brazilian Republic!

Knowing that a manifestation originating in the recall of Admiral Stanton would not be acceptable to the official representatives of the United States, nor to the great majority of Americans resident here, all of whom deeply sympathized with that officer and sincerely regretted his recall, the editor of this paper resolved to call the attention of the promoters of the scheme to the unacceptability of such a manifestation at this time. His letter was as follows:

To the Editor—*Jornal do Commercio*:

Will you kindly permit me a few remarks with reference to the proposed manifestation in favor of the United States government because of the recall of Admiral Stanton? This official, whose services and character are all of them, has been recalled because of a complaint from the Brazilian government to the effect that he visited Admiral Mello before calling on the consular authorities. Admitting that the complaint was well taken, the offense was a trifling one, an error in form rather than in purpose. It may be accepted as a fact that Admiral Stanton has expressed no sympathy with the revolt, and had no intention of departing from the strict neutrality which the United States government requires from its officers and representatives.

To now promote a popular manifestation for the recall of an officer so distinguished and so highly esteemed for his personal qualities, will not only be in bad taste and an undesired humiliation for him, but it will be an affront to every American in Brazil. It is not the custom of Americans and Englishmen to discredit and humiliate their representatives abroad and they will not consider it a friendly act when others attempt to do so. The recall of Admiral Stanton, under the circumstances, was inevitable, and would have occurred in any other country; but it is none the less deeply regretted by the American colony here, and by every one who has had the good fortune to meet him.

Permit me to hope that the proposed manifestation will not be carried into effect.

A. J. LAMOREUX,
(Editor of THE RIO NEWS.)

Rio, 30th October, 1893.

On the succeeding day the secretary of the commission organized to promote the manifestation, published the following reply in the *Jornal do Commercio*:

AMERICAN UNION.

Under the title "*Manifestação Proposta*" the *Jornal do Commercio* to-day publishes a letter from Mr. A. J. Lamoreux, in which he undertakes to discuss the Brazilian priority from going on with the manifestation which they are organizing to the people and to the American government.

In his letter the subscriber purposely confounds the primary objects of the manifestation with the incident which occasioned a brilliant act of American solidarity, for which we are rejoicing and which is the motive of our jubilation (*exultation*).

It is not our purpose to discredit, nor humiliate Admiral Stanton, as Mr. Lamoreux unjustly insinuates; whether the Admiral himself has or has not committed a fault, in visiting an insurgent against the Brazilian Government, is a question which will be settled by the American government, before which he will have to defend himself.

In this connection we should declare that we are informed that the Brazilian government had no part in the act of discharge (*promerção*) of the American Admiral.

The object of the manifestation, as it is clearly defined in the circular sent out by the respective commission of promotion, is to congratulate ourselves with the government and people of the great republic for its act of sympathy and of respect for Brazilian autonomy, and to perpetuate the memory of this worthy proceeding, so that the memory of this worthy proceeding, so that once more shall the republican solidarity which ought to unite all the nations of the continent of Columbia be established.

In the name of this solidarity we are therefore making this manifestation.

TRAJANO S. V. DE MEDEIROS,

Secretary of the Commission.

Rio, 31st October, 1893.

On the same day the following circular was published in the *Piz*, with the approval of that journal providing the manifestation should be deferred to a time more opportune, when peace shall be re-established:

União Americana.—Ordem e Progresso.—E pluribus unum.

Citizen.—A group of Brazilian patriots, represented by the undersigned commission, has undertaken to promote among our fellow-citizens a manifestation of special sympathy to the great American republic, for the purpose of demonstrating our acknowledgements to this friendly nation, and for that of rendering closer and closer the bonds of republican fraternity that should unite all the nations of the Columbia continent.

You have certainly been informed that the United States government has just dismissed the admiral who commanded the American war vessels in this harbor for visiting, on board the *Aquidaban*, ex-Admiral Mello, leader of the ever-ready insurrection which fills with mourning our beautiful bay. This act, contrasting with the behavior of others, has filled with joy all patriotic hearts in the midst of the present distressing events, reminding them at the same time that the decisive support of the land of Jefferson and Monroe will not fail to aid our efforts, if at any time we may find it necessary to withstand some dynamic attempt under the cover of insulting foreign intervention.

Wishing, then, to show the government and people of that republic how much our patriotic feelings have been gratified by its correct behavior and hoping at the same time that this incident may

serve to strengthen the bonds of republican union among the nations of the new world, the said patriots have resolved to promote a popular demonstration in which this double purpose shall be suitably displayed.

Convinced that you share these feelings, we take the liberty of appealing to you for assistance, begging that you will open subscriptions among your friends and acquaintances for the purpose of raising any sum that may be contributory to aid of the said demonstration whose programme will be made known in detail at the proper time.

Rio de Janeiro, October 30th, 1893.

José Caldeira, president of the Commission,
Engenheiro João Eduardo Barbosa, treasurer,
Dr. Manoel de Souza, Santos, Renato Junior,
Engenheiro Tobias Corrêa do Amaral, João Clapp,
Engenheiro Trajano S. V. de Medeiros.

There is of course nothing more to say, so far as we are concerned. From the three official documents which we reproduce, the cause and purpose of this proposed manifestation are clearly apparent. We are quite content to leave their interpretation to those even who do not agree with us in other questions. Our intervention in this matter, however, has sprung from no desire for a discussion, nor from any wish to interfere with the patriotic desires of any group. We happened to know that the projected manifestation would not be agreeable to the official representatives whose presence would be necessary to the success of the manifestation, and to a large percentage, if not all of the American residents of this city. We know also that a refusal to participate in the event on the part of the representatives of the United States would lead to misunderstandings and embarrassments. It is for these reasons, as well as for any personal feelings we may have in the matter, that we sought to dissuade the promoters of the manifestation from carrying it into execution.

Of course, our Brazilian friends will consult their own inclinations in the matter, and they are under no obligations whatever to accept our advice, but their good judgment will surely lead them to consult the official representatives of the government they propose to honor before taking any further steps—unless, indeed, the co-operation of Americans is a matter of indifference to them. As to the statement of Secretary Medeiros that the Brazilian government had no part in the recall of Admiral Stanton, we have only this to say: there were two channels through which a complaint could be made—the American legation here, and the Brazilian legation in Washington. The American legation here did not make the complaint. If the Brazilian government considered itself wronged, it did perfectly right in calling the attention of the United States to the matter. We do not discuss that point in any particular, but if the complaint was thus made what becomes of the "correct attitude" which is to serve as a basis for this manifestation?

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—The government has closed the military school at Porto Alegre.

—The elections for the state legislature in Pará occurred on the 1st inst.

—In Goiás three parties present candidates for the coming congressional elections.

—Twelve pieces of artillery from S. Gabriel arrived at Porto Alegre on the 9th ult.

—It is stated that 10 buildings have been destroyed by flames in the vicinity of the Amagão.

—S. Paulo advises are to the effect that the heat has been intense up there during the past week.

—There was a dress parade and grand review of the national guard in S. Paulo on the 5th inst., 300 men being under arms.

—A credit of 5,000\$ has been opened in the custom-house at Penambuco to meet expenses incurred at the lazaretto in that state.

—The Uruguayan government has authorized the shipment of merchandise into Rio Grande by way of Paysandú and S. Eugenio.

—The inspector of customs at Santos, authorized by the minister of finance, has made an increase of 40% in the pay of the employees of the custom-house at that place.

—A correspondent of the *Piz* writing from Nietheroy on the 4th inst. says: "We are not permitted to rest a moment; from every side and at every moment we are attacked."

—The government troops in Rio Grande do Sul have been divided into five divisions commanded by Gens. Rodrigues Lima, Bacellar, Hippolyto, Isidoro and João Telles.

—The president of the state of Rio de Janeiro has made an appropriation of 10,000\$ for public security. This money will be employed in assisting the unemployed who are unable to find work.

—The provisional government of the revolutionary forces in Santa Catharina was organized at Desterro on the 14th ult., under the presidency of Capt. Frederico Guilherme Lorena. The official announcement of this act advises that the several branches of the state government of Santa Catharina, together with the military forces there, had adhered to the movement.

—On the 22nd ult. at Uruguayana an explosion of four bags of gunpowder, wounded 44 soldiers, six of whom have since died. The explosion was caused by a subaltern officer's carelessness with his cigarette.

—In Campos on the 1st inst. there was a fight at a circus between the employees and spectators. The *Monitor*, in speaking of this affray on the 3rd, expresses regret that the police force has been withdrawn from the city.

—The 4th battalion of infantry and 6th regiment of cavalry arrived at Porto Alegre from the frontier on the 12th ult. Other forces from the frontier reached there on the 13th, and a half of troops belonging to the same command were sent to S. Leonadia.

—The *Gravata*, of Pindaíba, São Paulo, says that the coffee trees in that vicinity are budding and promise an average bloom for November. This corresponds with the opinion so frequently expressed that an accidental loss of the first flowers leads to a greater development of blossom in the second flowering.

—A gentleman recently arrived from Nietheroy says that the situation there is simply insupportable. The great part of the troops have been withdrawn to Santa Rosa, where they occupy the dwellings of residents' pleasure. In some instances they have driven people out of their own houses because they are wanted for the soldiers.

—Telegrams from Juiz de Fora state that on the 23rd ult. Antonio Cortez, a soldier of the national guard, having been condemned to 30 days' imprisonment for insubordination, was sent to Rio de Janeiro on requisition of the minister of justice. On the 28th 300 citizens went in a body to the district judge, demanding the return of Cortez, and this demand was repeated on the following day. On the 31st Cortez was sent from Rio to Juiz de Fora, and the chief of police, who had arrived from Ouro Preto, proceeded to investigate the matter. José Benar do, one of the witnesses he examined, is said to have made important disclosures.

—We are in receipt of copies of the *Diário de Santos* of the 27th and 28th ult., containing an account of a controversy and assault, in which an editor of the *Notícias* and a barber were the principals. Barber Picango was injured enough to threaten his adversary with a revolver, and fell into the hands of the police thereby. The cause of the quarrel was the refusal of Barber Picango to shave the American consul, Mr. Henry Smith, who is a colored man. Hearing of this the *Notícias* proceeded to castigate the barber in its issue of the 26th. This led the latter to seek revenge. Of course a small war of words has resulted. Dr. Martin Francisco and others denouncing the barber for the disrespect shown to the consul of a friendly nation. We are glad to note that Mr. Smith has taken no part in the controversy. There are some affairs which a man can afford to disregard, and this is one of them.

RAILROAD NOTES.

—The Botumal Garleto railway company was fined 200\$ for overcharging passengers on the 2nd inst.

—A brakeman of the Central railway is "sleeping or simply resting on the line" at Capara a few days ago, when a train ran over him and cut off both his legs. He was removed to a hospital at Tauricé, where he died soon after. It might be made clear to third people that sleeping on a railway track is a good way to close up a troublesome account in this world.

LOCAL NOTES.

—The Dutch cutter *De Ruyter* has just entered this harbor.

—The arrival of the Baía do Lahn in at Slangah is announced.

—The Portuguese corvette *Afonso Albuquerque* left Lisbon for this port on the 30th ult.

—One of the government's soldiers stationed at Ganhua accidentally shot and killed himself on the 5th inst.

—When a man can not stand a criticism, or an argument, it is certain that his cause is weak, and that he knows it.

—It may sound funny, but the *Piz* heard views at the Amagão on the 1st inst. through the telescope on Castle hill.

—Arms and ammunition were recently purchased of the Hotchkiss Company in the United States to the value of \$200,000.

—A Baepos Aires telegram of the 3rd says that the Argentine war vessels *Independencia* and *Nueve de Julio* have left for this port.

—Admiral Maury, of the Chicago commission, made a hurried visit to New York on the 25th ult. the object of which was shrouded in mystery.

—The prefect has resolved to re-open the sessions of the normal school. The building had been occupied as a temporary military hospital.

—Comde de Figueiredo and Visconde de Gahal, president and vice-president of the Banco Nacional, left for Europe on the 31st ult. on the steamer *Thames*.

—It is stated that one of the persons killed by the explosion on Governador island was Col. Francisco Gomes Machado, ex-commander of the police force of the state of Rio de Janeiro.

—The school of the explosion on Friday killed Col. Franklin Francisco Barreto, who was on Rua São de Setembr when it occurred. The colonel, whose health had been ill for a long time, was very much debilitated.

—A subscription paper has been opened among the British residents of this city for the erection of a monument to the memory of the officers and men who lost their lives by the explosion of the Mattoso magazine on the 3rd.

—The port officials have notified the consignees of vessels anchored in the vicinity of Moquegua and Concepcion islands, to remove them at once. The same notice has been sent to the foreign consuls. A similar intimation had been given by the insurgents.

—An Argentine contemporary quotes a long account of the yellow-fever experiences of a British seamanship captain at Santos, and heads it "Cholera at Santos." This is a sample of the moral training for which secular schools are clearly not responsible.

—Telegrams have been received from Madrid and Buenos Aires stating that the applications of Admiral Custodio de Mello for belligerent rights have been refused. It is to be inferred that the applications from the Desierto government are referred to.

—Telegrams have been received at Buenos Aires to the effect that the Brazilian government has purchased the *Col. of the Morgan Line*, New York, which is being fitted up as a collier. It was also stated that the government is in treaty for the *Ariz*, a sister steamer, for the same purpose.

—Will the editor of the *Diario de Noticias* do us the favor to explain why he calls this paper a "folha inglesa" using names for the last word? We can make allowances for a man who is mistaken, but after all that has been said recently on this point no such excuse can be urged.

—A special correspondent of the London *Times*, Mr. Charles Akers, arrived here a short time since on the R. M. S. *Zagay*. Mr. Akers was at one time the *Times* correspondent at Buenos Aires, and is familiar with many of the questions and ideas prevalent on this coast of South America.

—The morning papers continue to register the enterprises of the hangers who infest this city. We have still in hand of the first case of severe punishment which was promised these fellows, in case they were caught together. Evidently that proclamation was *para ingles ver*.

—The national cow has now rebelled against the constituted authorities. Some of the restaurants, whose ambition is to leave nothing in a customer's pocket but which to buy another meal, have fixed the price of milk at 18000 per bottle, heavier than national beer and as dear as common table wine!

—We will venture the assertion that if the promoters of the intended manifestation to the United States were to read the American press comments on the situation here, they would drop the scheme at once. The American press is almost unanimous in condemning the situation which led to this revolt.

—The Vice-President on the 4th inst. issued a decree providing that the pay of soldiers who fell in battle or in the government's service, shall be paid to their families, who from the date of the death of the said soldiers shall draw the pay to which the deceased would be entitled, if they were alive and in service.

—According to the *Paz*, Vice-President Euzebio Peixoto, accompanied by various officials, visited the Galeão maritime station on the 3rd, arriving there at 1 p.m., and remaining until after the explosion of the Ponta do Matoso powder deposit. An excellent view of the explosion was had from that point.

—To the director of the Santa Casa da Misericórdia, who was authorized to distribute the 100,000 which the government by executive decree appropriated for persons who have suffered by the revolution, over 6,000 applications have already been made. He has decided to receive no more applications until he can take action on those that have already been had before him.

—The American cruiser *Detroit*, Capt. W. H. Brown, commanding, arrived at Rio on the 2nd inst. This is the *Detroit's* first commission, her final leave having occurred after receiving orders to come here. The *Detroit* is an armored cruiser of 2,000 tons displacement, carries two 6-inch rifles, eight 5-inch rifles, 81 machine guns and 2 Gatlings, and is capable of steaming 19 miles an hour.

—We are very much in need of a copy of the *Temps* of the 1st or 2nd inst. It contains an article about the unhappy foreigner, showing how much that sheet appreciates him. As the foreigner is an important factor in the industrial, commercial and financial life of this country, we are interested in collecting all appreciative comments on his services from those who are indebted to him.

—At a meeting of the health board to-day it was resolved that those companies who wish for sanitary inspectors can take them on board at Rio instead of at Bahia, as heretofore. The steamers, however, must have sanitary installations, and not have more than 100 third class passengers. Quarantine will count from the day the inspector goes on board. —Buenos Aires *Standard*, Oct. 24.

—A Madrid telegram of the 1st says that a telegram had been received from Rear-Admiral Custodio de Mello asking for the recognition of the Brazilian squadron under his command as belligerents, and that the application had been categorically refused. It is puzzling to know why the application was made by Custodio and why the Santa Catharina revolutionary government was not mentioned in the transaction.

—The able and dignified defense of the interests of foreigners which appeared in the *Gazeta de Noticias* yesterday morning, will not only be warmly appreciated, but it places us under a lasting debt of gratitude to the editor of that paper. We are personally deeply indebted to Dr. Ferreira de Araujo for his generous allusions to the editor of this paper—a friendly service which can not be too highly appreciated in a time like this.

—On the 2nd inst. the insurgents seized one or two lighters from a German steamer which were being towed ashore under the German flag. A protest was at once lodged with the German naval vessel, and a requisition was sent to Admiral Custodio de Mello for the lighters. These were promptly delivered up, with an explanation that they were suspected of having been used as a material on board. They contained general merchandise.

—The *Paz* says that the revolutionists have placed four pieces of artillery on the island of Moquegua.

—As is natural under the circumstances, the number of persons who visit the cemeteries on All Souls' Day was comparatively small.

—Col. Ernesto Gomes de Carneiro has been placed in charge of the forces on the coast between Gavea, Leblon and Tijuca.

—The *Paz* states that in one of the recent fights Rear-Admiral Custodio de Mello was slightly wounded with a piece of shell.

—It is stated that the officer of the national guard who attempted to impress an officer of the army, has not been cashiered as was reported.

—The surgeons of the German and English war vessels in this harbor visited on the 1st inst. the hospital of the national guard at the municipal school.

—Second Lieutenant Eulacio C. de Carvalho Paragite, who came from Macao on the steamer *Flamingo* at night, reporting to the navy department, was declared a deserter by the government on the 1st inst.

—Admiral O. F. Stanton was a passenger for Southampton on the R. M. S. *Zagay*, which left here on the 31st ult. He returns directly to Washington to answer the charge preferred against him by the Brazilian government.

—It is announced, by telegraph, that Persoto has purchased several torpedo boats in Europe to do service against the revolutionists. The boats are said to be on their way to Brazil under a British flag—*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires, Oct. 20.

—Over 6,000 applications for assistance have been made to the Misericórdia officials in the last few days. The destination in this city and vicinity is much greater than was at first believed. Those who have lost their employment and are entirely without resources.

—Many of our readers will remember the foolish lad, Adriano do Valle, who fired a revolver one evening in June, 1889, just as the Emperor had left the Santa Anna theatre. Among revolutionaries this youth has ever since been honored as a hero, though our surprise, then, to see him characterized in the *Paz* on the 1st as demented, and all this because it was found that he belonged to the insurgents. He was captured after having effected a landing, apparently on some mission.

—A gentleman residing on the Praia do Flamengo complains to us of the persistent practice of begging among the soldiers of the national guard along that street. He says that he has been asked for money four or five times in walking from one end of the Praia to the other, and in one instance he added to the ranks of a patrol squad to beg. It is a very strange kind of a military discipline which permits these abuses. We must really refer the matter to Col. Otta, of the *Paz*.

—According to notices from Santos, the Italian steamer *Adriatic* left that port on the 23rd ult. with 40 soldiers and 30 officers for Pernambuco. The Argentine packet *Panama* also took 180 soldiers in civilian dress for Pernambuco, besides receiving a quantity of provisions for the same. This unforeseen dependence on foreign flags for coasting traffic, even in matters affecting the administration of the government, who have been so far from law, which prohibits rest for the coasting traffic in the national flag. Were that law now in force, it would be impossible to carry on any traffic whatever along the coast, even to the carrying of the mails. It is to be hoped that Congress will now reconsider that law and have it either modified, or repealed.

—There are some phases of character in this world which we are compelled to let alone. Language is simply incompetent either to describe them, or to denounce them. On Saturday morning last the semi-official press was rejoicing over the explosion of the Matoso powder deposit and claiming that it was the work of an emissary of the government. One of these papers called it a necessary act and expressed a hope that the heroic young patriot who undertook it had escaped with his life. Later on it was known that two British officers and two of their men had lost their lives by the explosion, while five others were wounded. At once the whole pack was started out on a new scent, and on Sunday morning not one of them mentioned the terrible calamity which the British squadron had suffered, and the explosion was unanimously ascribed to an accident. Contempt is too good an article to waste on such an exhibition.

BIRTH.

In São Paulo, on November 5th, the wife of John F. Hyland, of a son.

CRICKET.

Rio v. H. M. SHIPS. *Sirius*, *Road* and *Racer*.

This match was played on the 1st and 2nd insts., and resulted in a victory for H. M. Ships by 64 runs.

Squad		H. M. SHIPS.	
1st Innings		2nd Innings	
1	Wheeler	1	Wheeler
2	Wheeler	2	Wheeler
3	Wheeler	3	Wheeler
4	Wheeler	4	Wheeler
5	Wheeler	5	Wheeler
6	Wheeler	6	Wheeler
7	Wheeler	7	Wheeler
8	Wheeler	8	Wheeler
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10	Wheeler	10	Wheeler
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Mr. W. M. Morrissey		Mr. W. M. Morrissey	
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To the effect that the officers of the national guard who attempted to impress an officer of the army, has not been cashiered as was reported.

BUSINESS NOTES

—The Companhia Industrial de Christ Pretos has been fined 2,000 for an infraction of the contract for the illumination of the city of Santa Pretos.

—The inspector of the custom-house has been authorized to reopen the pinning-office formerly established in that public department. It is stipulated that the expenses shall not exceed 12,000 per annum.

—The duties upon tobacco in Argentina have not been reduced as it was hoped. Great pressure was brought to bear upon the various members of Congress by tobacco planters from all parts of the country, with the result that the present high tariff will remain in force till 1894.

—The demand for hay still continues, especially for hay for exportation, and the supply cannot be kept up. From \$55 to \$60 is being paid for hay for Brazil, and if the demand still continues it is probable that prices will rise even higher, as the new crop cannot be expected before November. —*Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires, Oct. 18.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The customs receipts at Santos last month were 2,484,954\$703.

—The customs receipts at this port last month were 6,440,182\$343, against 6,011,722\$586 on Oct. 1892.

—The government of Pernambuco telegraphs that the total revenue in that state last month amounted to 1,518,800\$.

—The total receipts of the Bahia custom-house amounted to 1,768,474\$253, against 967,391\$309 in the same month of 1892.

—Executive Decree No. 1,581, of the 31st ult., makes a deficiency appropriation of 170,000\$ for the Caixa da Amortização.

—Executive Decree No. 1,582, of October 31st, makes a deficiency appropriation of 100,000\$ for the department of finance.

—There has been an active sale of bagging cloth during the last month, owing to the construction of smoking-breastworks along the water front.

—The *Rio* (Brazil) form of 1889 was quoted at 500 on the 3rd, the day following the publication of an

Vessel loading and to land.		Bags.
New York Br. St. Pauline	.....	100
do do Gertrude	.....	100
do do New Orleans Br. St. Pauline	.....	100
do do Baltimore Br. St. Pauline	.....	100
do do New Orleans Br. St. Pauline	.....	100
do do Baltimore Br. St. Pauline	.....	100
do do New Orleans Br. St. Pauline	.....	100
do do Baltimore Br. St. Pauline	.....	100
do do New Orleans Br. St. Pauline	.....	100
do do Baltimore Br. St. Pauline	.....	100

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Imports	Exports	Shipments	Oct. 30	Oct. 31	Nov. 1	Nov. 2	Nov. 3	Nov. 4	Nov. 5	Nov. 6	Nov. 7	Totals
From Santos	From Santos	From Santos	5,617	4,485	13,822	13,822	13,822	13,822	13,822	13,822	13,822	13,822
From Santos	From Santos	From Santos	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
From Santos	From Santos	From Santos	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
From Santos	From Santos	From Santos	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
From Santos	From Santos	From Santos	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
From Santos	From Santos	From Santos	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
From Santos	From Santos	From Santos	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
From Santos	From Santos	From Santos	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
From Santos	From Santos	From Santos	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
From Santos	From Santos	From Santos	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200

Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Rio de Janeiro.

DISPATCH	1893	1894	1895
UNITED STATES
New York
Baltimore
Richmond
New Orleans
Galveston
Total
Europe
Channel & Home
Antwerp
North of Europe & Baltic
England
Portugal
Mediterranean
Total
Elsewhere
Cape of Good Hope
River Plate & West Coast
Total

DISPATCH	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96
UNITED STATES
New York
Baltimore
Richmond
New Orleans
Galveston
Total
Europe
Channel & Home
Antwerp
North of Europe & Baltic
England
Portugal
Mediterranean
Total
Elsewhere
Cape of Good Hope
River Plate & West Coast
Total

DISPATCH	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96
UNITED STATES
New York
Baltimore
Richmond
New Orleans
Galveston
Total
Europe
Channel & Home
Antwerp
North of Europe & Baltic
England
Portugal
Mediterranean
Total
Elsewhere
Cape of Good Hope
River Plate & West Coast
Total

DISPATCH	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96
UNITED STATES
New York
Baltimore
Richmond
New Orleans
Galveston
Total
Europe
Channel & Home
Antwerp
North of Europe & Baltic
England
Portugal
Mediterranean
Total
Elsewhere
Cape of Good Hope
River Plate & West Coast
Total

Imports.

We are still unable to report any great change in the general aspect of the markets. The great restriction on the coast-traffic and the press upon the resources of the railway keep deliveries of most articles at a very low point, but there seems to have been a fair movement in flour, for stocks in first hands, and the quantity available there are about 15,000 bbls. less than a week ago, and quotations have been advanced, the market ruling firm at the higher quotations. We have received no news during the week and the markets are still nominal, little by little however the cargoes are being landed. There are no receipts of kerosene, oil, of land, and quotations are still nominal. Rice continues to come in freely, and until this market is relieved by the resumption of shipments, the outlook is not very bright for such cargoes as are for sale. Off-cash receipts continue fair, and there is very little in the way of demand as yet met by shipments per rail. Hay and Indian corn continue to arrive to a fair extent, but neither are quoted, except the retail quotations for the latter, which can hardly be considered very reliable. There is a falling new in other articles. It will be seen that the receipts in October were quite up to what was received of the various articles last year, and as we have now been sixty days receiving merchandise, with only a very small out-let, the accumulation of stocks must be very considerable, and losses can only result. Exchange has fluctuated but little during the week, which however, contained only four working days, and it is rather early to decide whether the expected decline in rates is to become a fact, or whether as frequently occurs, under similar circumstances, the expectations will not be fulfilled. There are "liquidations" pending, which may cause periodical "squeezes" in the market, but our impression is that as much trading will be secured by the banks at current rates of exchange, as can be at lower rates.

Flour.—The receipts since our last report have been:

From the River Plate, 2,000 bags; 1,000 bbls.
Portuguese, 1,000 bags; 1,000 bbls.
Total, 3,000 bags; 2,000 bbls.

The market has advanced 1500s-2500s per bbl, and is reported firm at the advance, as stocks continue to show a decline. There are now about 8,500 bbls. River Plate flour, and stocks in first hands are estimated to be 15,000 bbls. American and 7,000 bbls. River Plate. Brokers' quotations are:

Trieste	.....	265 00	27 00
Rio de Janeiro	.....	265 00	27 00
Baltimore	.....	265 00	27 00
Western K. Hatter	.....	265 00	27 00
River Plate	.....	265 00	27 00
City Mills	.....	265 00	27 00

Receipts in October were:

27,535 bbls. American.	.....
400 " Trieste.	.....
15,393 " River Plate.	.....

45,180 bbls. against 21,912 bbls in October last year.

Pitch Pine.—There are no receipts since our last report and quotations are still nominal. Last month receipts were 75,750 bags, against 1,435,000 in October, 1892.

White Pine.—We are still without quotations and there have been no receipts. In October we received 8,448 bags, against 62,054 bbls in the same month last year.

Spruce Pine.—Receipts in October were 1,500 bags, against nil in October last year. There is nothing new in the market.

Swedish Pine.—There are no receipts during the week, and the market is still nominal. Receipts last month were 4,041 bags, against nil in October, 1892.

Kerosene.—The market is still nominal, and there have been no receipts during the week, nor during last month. In October last year receipts were 3,050 cases.

Lard.—Receipts nil, and market do not quote. Retail quotations are nominally unchanged at 200s per lb. for 100 lbs. and 200s per lb. for 50 lbs. per other marks of lard. Receipts last month were 2,151 bags, 612 cases, against 200 packages for the same month last year.

Rice.—Receipts are 1,700 bags per week, 25,814 bags per month and 25,814 bags per month from Rangon, and 500 bags per month from Patagonia. Two cargoes from Bangkok are also in. There has been no price move so far, and brokers decline to mention a quotation. In October receipts of foreign rice were 166,425 bags, against 125,134 bags in the same month last year.

Codfish.—Receipts are 2,000 cases Norwegian per Libanon and Saxon. Quotations are nominal, and the market is waiting for a resumption of shipping facilities. We received last month:

1,000 packages Canadian	.....
3,500 cases Norwegian	.....
1,500 cases American	.....

9,297 packages, against 1,705 packages in October, 1892.

Hay.—Receipts have been 4,078 bales per month from the River Plate. Brokers are still unwilling to quote. In October receipts were 55,058 bales, of all sizes, against 77,750 bales, in the same month last year.

Brans.—The *Alce* brought 777 bags from Buenos Aires, and both River Plate and city mills have been quoted at 1500s-2500s per bag. Receipts of foreign corn in October were 16,101 bags, against nil in the same month last year.

Indian Corn.—Receipts are 6,000 bags per week, and 7,774 bags per month from Buenos Aires. Dealers quote River Plate corn at \$500 per bag and native at 1000s-1200s. In October we received 9,243 bags of foreign corn, against 16,101 bags in October, 1892.

Turpentine.—Quotations are still nominal, and there have been no receipts. Receipts last month were 351 cases, against 312 packages in October last year.

Rosin.—There is nothing new during the past week. Receipts last month were 300 bbls. against 1,305 bbls in the same month, 1892.

Cement.—Receipts are 6,000 bags per week from London. Dealers still report quotations nominal. In October receipts were:

8,000 bbls. British	.....
10,577 " German	.....
3,274 " Belgian	.....

21,666 bbls. against 4,185 bbls. in October, 1892.

Coal.—Receipts since our last report have been:

1,555 tons from Cardiff	.....
3,511 " <i>Testich</i> , do	.....

both to dealers. Last month receipts were 23,575 tons, but this, against 24,902 tons of all descriptions in October last year.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

OCTOBER 25.
LONDON.—(By *Alce*) 600 tons; Balle; 47 ds; sundries to Water, Christians & Co.

OCT. 31.
CARDIFF.—(By ship *Testich*) 1,375 tons; McNabb; 43 ds; coal to Central Board railway.

—(By *Ger* *Bel* *Tidania*) 1,072 tons; Schindler; 42 ds; coal to Belimo Rodrigues & Co.

NOVEMBER 1.
RANGON.—(By *Bel* *Arduro*) 1,032 tons; White; 122 ds; rice to Hermann Stoltz & Co.

11/20/93.—(By *Bel* *Arduro*) 1,032 tons; White; 122 ds; rice to Hermann Stoltz & Co.

NOV. 4.
RANGON.—(By *Bel* *Arduro*) 1,032 tons; White; 122 ds; rice to Hermann Stoltz & Co.

NOV. 5.
CARDIFF.—(By *Bel* *Arduro*) 1,032 tons; White; 122 ds; rice to Hermann Stoltz & Co.

NOV. 6.
CARDIFF.—(By *Bel* *Arduro*) 1,032 tons; White; 122 ds; rice to Hermann Stoltz & Co.

NOV. 7.
CARDIFF.—(By *Bel* *Arduro*) 1,032 tons; White; 122 ds; rice to Hermann Stoltz & Co.

NOV. 8.
CARDIFF.—(By *Bel* *Arduro*) 1,032 tons; White; 122 ds; rice to Hermann Stoltz & Co.

NOV. 9.
CARDIFF.—(By *Bel* *Arduro*) 1,032 tons; White; 122 ds; rice to Hermann Stoltz & Co.

NOV. 10.
CARDIFF.—(By *Bel* *Arduro*) 1,032 tons; White; 122 ds; rice to Hermann Stoltz & Co.

NOV. 11.
CARDIFF.—(By *Bel* *Arduro*) 1,032 tons; White; 122 ds; rice to Hermann Stoltz & Co.

NOV. 12.
CARDIFF.—(By *Bel* *Arduro*) 1,032 tons; White; 122 ds; rice to Hermann Stoltz & Co.

NOV. 13.
CARDIFF.—(By *Bel* *Arduro*) 1,032 tons; White; 122 ds; rice to Hermann Stoltz & Co.

NOV. 14.
CARDIFF.—(By *Bel* *Arduro*) 1,032 tons; White; 122 ds; rice to Hermann Stoltz & Co.

NOV. 15.
CARDIFF.—(By *Bel* *Arduro*) 1,032 tons; White; 122 ds; rice to Hermann Stoltz & Co.

NOV. 16.
CARDIFF.—(By *Bel* *Arduro*) 1,032 tons; White; 122 ds; rice to Hermann Stoltz & Co.

NOV. 17.
CARDIFF.—(By *Bel* *Arduro*) 1,032 tons; White; 122 ds; rice to Hermann Stoltz & Co.

NOV. 18.
CARDIFF.—(By *Bel* *Arduro*) 1,032 tons; White; 122 ds; rice to Hermann Stoltz & Co.

NOV. 19.
CARDIFF.—(By *Bel* *Arduro*) 1,032 tons; White; 122 ds; rice to Hermann Stoltz & Co.

NOV. 20.
CARDIFF.—(By *Bel* *Arduro*) 1,032 tons; White; 122 ds; rice to Hermann Stoltz & Co.

NOV. 21.
CARDIFF.—(By *Bel* *Arduro*) 1,032 tons; White; 122 ds; rice to Hermann Stoltz & Co.

NOV. 22.
CARDIFF.—(By *Bel* *Arduro*) 1,032 tons; White; 122 ds; rice to Hermann Stoltz & Co.

NOV. 23.
CARDIFF.—(By *Bel* *Arduro*) 1,032 tons; White; 122 ds; rice to Hermann Stoltz & Co.

NOV. 24.
CARDIFF.—(By *Bel* *Arduro*) 1,032 tons; White; 122 ds; rice to Hermann Stoltz & Co.

NOV. 25.
CARDIFF.—(By *Bel* *Arduro*) 1,032 tons; White; 122 ds; rice to Hermann Stoltz & Co.

NOV. 26.
CARDIFF.—(By *Bel* *Arduro*) 1,032 tons; White; 122 ds; rice to Hermann Stoltz & Co.

NOV. 27.
CARDIFF.—(By *Bel* *Arduro*) 1,032 tons; White; 122 ds; rice to Hermann Stoltz & Co.

NOV. 28.
CARDIFF.—(By *Bel* *Arduro*) 1,032 tons; White; 122 ds; rice to Hermann Stoltz & Co.

NOV. 29.
CARDIFF.—(By *Bel* *Arduro*) 1,032 tons; White; 122 ds; rice to Hermann Stoltz & Co.

NOV. 30.
CARDIFF.—(By *Bel* *Arduro*) 1,032 tons; White; 122 ds; rice to Hermann Stoltz & Co.

NOV. 31.
CARDIFF.—(By *Bel* *Arduro*) 1,032 tons; White; 122 ds; rice to Hermann Stoltz & Co.

NOV. 32.
CARDIFF.—(By *Bel* *Arduro*) 1,032 tons; White; 122 ds; rice to Hermann Stoltz & Co.

NOV. 33.
CARDIFF.—(By *Bel* *Arduro*) 1,032 tons; White; 122 ds; rice to Hermann Stoltz & Co.

NOV. 34.
CARDIFF.—(By *Bel* *Arduro*) 1,032 tons; White; 122 ds; rice to Hermann Stoltz & Co.

NOV. 35.
CARDIFF.—(By *Bel* *Arduro*) 1,032 tons; White; 122 ds; rice to Hermann Stoltz & Co.

NOV. 36.
CARDIFF.—(By *Bel* *Arduro*) 1,032 tons; White; 122 ds; rice to Hermann Stoltz & Co.

NOV. 37.
CARDIFF.—(By *Bel* *Arduro*) 1,032 tons; White; 122 ds; rice to Hermann Stoltz & Co.

NOV. 38.
CARDIFF.—(By *Bel* *Arduro*) 1,032 tons; White; 122 ds; rice to Hermann Stoltz & Co.

NOV. 39.
CARDIFF.—(By *Bel* *Arduro*) 1,032 tons; White; 122 ds; rice to Hermann Stoltz & Co.

NOV. 40.
CARDIFF.—(By *Bel* *Arduro*) 1,032 tons; White; 122 ds; rice to Hermann Stoltz & Co.

NOV. 41.
CARDIFF.—(By *Bel* *Arduro*) 1,032 tons; White; 122 ds; rice to Hermann Stoltz & Co.

NOV. 42.
CARDIFF.—(By *Bel* *Arduro*) 1,032 tons; White; 122 ds; rice to Hermann Stoltz & Co.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEE TO
Oct. 20	Lassell Br	Liverpool 29d	North N. M. & C
30	Pennantial Port	Santos 191	Karl Valais & C
31	Sant' Ga	Hammer 29d	E. Johnston & C
31	Dynen Br	Antwerp 29d	Northon, M. & C
31	Thames Br	River Plate 3d	Royal Mail
31	Ida Br	Rio Grande 19d	Sorin, M. & C
31	Red de Post Port	Santos 13h	Va. W. Grimm & C
Nov. 3	Britania Br	Liverpool 29d	Wilson Sons & C
4	Hannover Gr	Bremen 30d	W. Stoltz & C
4	Dane Br	Lytleton 2d	Wilson Sons & C
4	St. Peter Gr	London 29d	Wilson Sons & C
4	Deirn Fr.	River Plate 3d	Karl Valais & C

November 4th, 1893.

BANKS

Capital.	Capital paid up.	Reserve fund.	Name.	Dividend paid.	Name.	Last paid.	Company No. 100,000.
			B. L. C. ANKING				
100,000	100,000	100,000	Agnes and Benji	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000

he
ndres

[illegible][illegible]

do 2ª Series.....		12/19/96-July 01	43	24 210
1 000,000	1,000,000	3 0000-July 01	43	212 206
1 000,000	2,000,000	3 0000-July 01	43	47 000
1 000,000	3,000,000	6 0000-July 01	106	121 761
1 000,000	4,000,000	8 0000-July 01	24	71 000

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Monetary value	Last year	Closing quotation
600,000	600,000	50,000	Factores	3000—Aug 92	1000	2100	200
20,000,000	20,000,000	36,000	Lloyd Brasileiro	2000	100	—	—
5,000,000	1,000,000	—	Nac. Navegação Costeira	1000	10	—	—
6,000,000	1,200,000	—	Luz e Sill	1000—Jan 93	40	55	000

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Number	Last rate	Closing quotation
4,000,000	200,000	70,662	Allianz	18-000 July 93	30	100 000	—
4,000,000	250,000	281,000	Argos Fluminense	15 000 July 93	25	100 000	—
1,000,000	200,000	58,797	Azules	1 000 July 93	10	15 000	—
1,000,000	200,000	—	Banque	1 000 July 93	10	100 000	—
3,000,000	3,000,000	46,444	Brazil Federal	4 000 July 93	40	—	—
4,000,000	200,000	170,000	Companha	2 000 July 93	20	25 000	—
4,000,000	330,000	37,600	Fidelidade	3 000 Jan 93	125	100 000	—
1,500,000	250,000	210,000	Garvina	15 000 July 93	150	140 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	250,000	Gerul	4 000 July 93	20	20 000	—
2,000,000	70,136	16,136	Indemnizadora	1 000 July 93	10	17 000	—
8,000,000	100,000	100,000	Integridade	6 000 July 93	100	45 000	— 50
3,000,000	100,000	77,143	Realidade	1 500 July 93	15	5 000	—
1,000,000	230,000	175,000	Presidente	1 000 July 93	30	40 000	—
4,000,000	230,000	35,210	Prospicidade	1 000 July 93	20	10 000	—
1,000,000	100,000	54,871	União Com. dos Vaeristas	1 000 July 93	20	51 000	—

Capitals	Capitals paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last year	Closing price
5,000,000\$	1,000,000\$	---	Alagoinha.....	---	40\$	25,000	---
1,600,000	300,000	---	Calça Frio.....	---	40	43,000	---
200,000	200,000	---	Caigaites.....	---	30	---	---
200,000,000	60,000,000	---	Ceral do Brasil.....	---	10	1,000	---
---	---	---	do.....	---	100	1,000	---
30,000,000	5,000,000	55,579	Minas de S. Jeanyne.....	31	500	---	---
10,000,000	1,000,000	---	Mizambinho.....	---	60	130,000	---
19,000,000	8,000,000	---	Nordente do Brazil.....	---	40	60,000	---
10,000,000	2,400,000	---	Nova de S. Paulo.....	40	5	---	---
60,000,000	6,700,000	3,120,113	Oeste de Minas.....	---	200	100	---
---	2,700,000	---	do 2 series.....	---	75	23,000	---
---	11,073,750	---	do 3 series.....	---	45	30,000	---
8,000,000	1,800,000	---	Parapet.....	---	40	31,000	---
30,000,000	6,000,000	---	Pegajita to Axixa.....	---	40	6,000	---
10,000,000	10,000,000	---	Quilombo.....	1 Jan. 91	20,000	---	---
300,000,000	900,000,000	---	Tijica.....	---	100	25,000	---
70,000,000	---	---	União S.rockton-Iatuna.....	6 1/2 Jan. 92	50	100,000	1100
---	---	---	União Valenciana.....	1 1/2 Feb. 84	60	60	---
2,000,000	1,400,173	32,303	Vassoures e Fary do Alves.....	---	40	10,000	---
3,000,000	600,000	---	Viação Ferra Silyculu.....	---	100	5,500	13
17,000,000	42,000,000	1,205,101	Teaavava.....	---	200\$	200,000	---
5,000,000\$	5,000,000\$	---	Carica.....	14,000 July 61	---	---	---
1,200,000	---	---	Carvevaland hotel.....	---	---	---	---
19,000,000	5,000,000	---	Jardim Iatunio.....	Oct. 92	100	135,000	120,000-130
2,800,000	800,000	84,186	Penamabuco.....	7,000 July 61	---	100	123,000
17,000,000	550,000	---	S. Christovao.....	6,500 July 61	---	100	105,000
---	---	---	Uia Isabel.....	100 July 61	---	---	---

Capita- par an	Capita- par an	Receita total	Capita- par an	Dividas par	Yndica- tor	Esti- ma	C. Cont. e Nat. em
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia e Com. do Brazil	35,000 - y 25	2058		
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Paranaquema	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Pernambuco	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Teresopolis	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Curitiba	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Rio de Janeiro	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Sao Paulo	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Minas Gerais	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Bahia	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Ceara	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Maranhao	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Piaui	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Alagoas	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Sergipe	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Pernambuco	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Paranaquema	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Teresopolis	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Curitiba	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Rio de Janeiro	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Sao Paulo	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Minas Gerais	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Bahia	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Ceara	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Maranhao	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Piaui	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Alagoas	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Sergipe	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Pernambuco	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Paranaquema	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Teresopolis	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Curitiba	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Rio de Janeiro	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Sao Paulo	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Minas Gerais	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Bahia	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Ceara	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Maranhao	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Piaui	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Alagoas	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Sergipe	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Pernambuco	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Paranaquema	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Teresopolis	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Curitiba	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Rio de Janeiro	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Sao Paulo	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Minas Gerais	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Bahia	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Ceara	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Maranhao	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Piaui	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Alagoas	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Sergipe	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Pernambuco	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Paranaquema	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Teresopolis	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Curitiba	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Rio de Janeiro	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Sao Paulo	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Minas Gerais	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Bahia	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Ceara	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Maranhao	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Piaui	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Alagoas	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Sergipe	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Pernambuco	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Paranaquema	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Teresopolis	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Curitiba	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Rio de Janeiro	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Sao Paulo	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Minas Gerais	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Bahia	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Ceara	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Maranhao	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Piaui	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Alagoas	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Sergipe	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Pernambuco	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Paranaquema	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Teresopolis	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Curitiba	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Rio de Janeiro	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Sao Paulo	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Minas Gerais	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Bahia	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Ceara	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Maranhao	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Piaui	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Alagoas	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Sergipe	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Pernambuco	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Paranaquema	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Teresopolis	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Curitiba	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Rio de Janeiro	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Sao Paulo	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Minas Gerais	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Bahia	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Ceara	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Maranhao	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Piaui	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Alagoas	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Sergipe	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Pernambuco	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Paranaquema	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Teresopolis	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Curitiba	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Rio de Janeiro	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Sao Paulo	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Minas Gerais	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Bahia	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Ceara	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Maranhao	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Piaui	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Alagoas	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Sergipe	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Pernambuco	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Paranaquema	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	21,000	Agencia de Teresopolis	3,000 - y 25	54	15,000	
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Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S
OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS
BETWEEN THE
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Established in 1865
Loading Berth: Covered Pier No. 17, East River
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LAMPORT & HOLT LINE
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Lassell (Victoria)..... 10th Nov.
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Receives 1st and 3rd class passengers.

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Other steamers calling at Victoria if sufficient
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For further information apply in Santos to
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ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian
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TABLE OF DEPARTURES.

Date	Steamer	Destination
Nov. 7	Nile.....	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 11	Egyptus.....	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro and Lisbon and Vigo.
" 21	Tanais.....	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 25	Nile.....	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro and Lisbon and Vigo.

This Company will have steamers from and to England
twice per month.

Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be
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Mackelney..... 25th "

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Regular Lines of Steam Packets between
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Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the Sna
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**PACIFIC STEAM
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ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

DEPARTURE for LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Lisbon, Bordeaux and Plymouth.

Galicja..... Nov. 20th
Liguria..... Dec. 4th

These popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and
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**SHAW, SAVILL & ALBION Co.,
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ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

BETWEEN

NEW ZEALAND and LONDON.

HOMEWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Arawa..... Dec. 6th

Coptic..... 25th "

Steamers superior in every respect and fitted with every
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**NEW ZEALAND
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ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

HOMEWARDS—RIO to LONDON.

Due at Rio de Janeiro.

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These steamers are first-class in every respect and are
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A splendid collection of Bra-
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An Englishman with many years business experience in
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ican house in Rio or other city. Knows the language thor-
oughly and is a first rate accountant. Best references.
Address: K. C. B., Box. 732 Post office. 31.

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Wanted by a young Englishman lately arrived in Rio a
situation in a mercantile house where English is spoken.
Good correspondent, with general knowledge of business.
Replies to P., Rio News.

GOVERNESS.

An English lady (27) seeks re-engagement as governess,
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Address L. L., at this office.

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Collections of 45 varieties..... 4\$100
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